

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XLI. No. 6916.

號六廿日九月五十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1885.

日八月十八年西乙

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

OFFICE OF THE CHINESE
SUPPLY CO.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. Aigas, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES & CO., 37, Walbrook. E. C. BATES, SAMUEL DEAGAN & CO., 15 & 16, Leadenhall Street, E.C. AMELIE PRINCE & CO., 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris. NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row. AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Milverton and Sydney. SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco. SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HENSDEN & CO., Manila. CHINA.—Mackay, F. A. de CRUZ, Simeon, Quizon & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NIGHTINGALE & CO., Foochow, HEDGE & CO., Simeon, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WATSON, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO.

BANKS.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000 PAID-UP.....\$500,000

REGISTERED OFFICE, 40, THREEDENEEL STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES: In India, China, Japan and the Colonies.

THE BANK RECEIVES Money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally on terms to be had on application.

CLAIMS ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION PURCHASED ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

H. A. HERBERT, Manager, Hongkong Branch.

Hongkong, July 4, 1885. 1128

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$7,500,000 RESERVE FUND.....\$4,500,00 BENEATH FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS.....\$500,000 RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$7,500,000

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSON.

Deputy Chairman—A. MOYER, Esq.

C. D. BOTTOMLEY, M. GEOTE, Esq.

H. L. DALYRYPLE, H. HOPKINS, Esq.

Eng. H. W. KESWELL, A. P. MELVILLE, Esq.

W. H. FORBES, Esq. E. M. SASSON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

Hongkong,.....MANAGER.

Shanghai,.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 24, 1885. 1449

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sum less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum, interest to be paid quarterly.

4.—Interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors of their daily balances.

5.—Each Deposit will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank is marked *On Hongkong Savings' Bank*. Business is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 7, 1885. 764

HONGKONG PHARMACY
26, LINDSEY'S TERRACE
WOODFORD & CO.

H. B. WOODFORD, Medical Practitioner,
26, LINDSEY'S TERRACE
Hongkong, July 10, 1885. 1169

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

HOUI SHANG having this Day been ADMITTED a PARTNER in my Firm in China, the Business will from henceforth be carried on, under the Style of "TAI LEE & CO."

PARIS AND EUROPE.—AMEDEE PRINCE & CO., Rue Lafayette, Paris. NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Milverton and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HENSDEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—Mackay, F. A. de CRUZ, Simeon, Quizon & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NIGHTINGALE & CO., Foochow, HEDGE & CO., Simeon, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WATSON, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO.

HO YING MING,
Tin Lee.

Honan, Canton, 23rd Sept., 1885. 1658

NOTICE.

M. R. JAMES DUKE MONRO is authorized to sign our Firm.

BRADLEY & CO.

Swatow, 22nd September, 1885. 1665

Intimations.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

QUARANTINE IN EGYPT.

PASSENGERS and SHIPPERS by P. & O. LINE are informed, that the Company's Steamers will SUFFER NO DELAY whatever by the recent imposition of Quarantine in Egypt. Passengers can proceed Home either via Brindisi or Marseilles without detention.

A. MCIVER, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, September 25, 1885. 1674

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 2nd PROXIMO, at 3.30 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with Statement of Accounts for the year 1884, and for the half-year ending 30th June, 1885.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 23rd Instant to the 2nd PROXIMO, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

N. J. EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, September 21, 1885. 1650

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been nominated by Special Appointment COMMERCIAL AGENTS for the FOREIGN BUSINESS of H. A. EXCELLENCE the VICEROY of CHIHILL.

RUSSELL & CO.

Hongkong, August 11, 1885. 1673

W. H. FORBES, Esq. E. M. SASSON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

Hongkong,.....MANAGER.

Shanghai,.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

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For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 7, 1885. 764

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For Sale.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
ARE NOW LANDING
DEVOETS NONPAREIL KEROSENE
OIL.

HITCHCOOK MECHANICAL
NO CHIMNEY
LAMP.

S. T. U. D. E. N. T. S. L. A. M. P.
FAIRBANKS SCALES.

MACKENZIE & MACKENZIE'S
BISCUITS.

NEW SEASONS TEA,
in 5 or 10 Catty Boxes.

YELLOW GOSHEW BUTTER,
in 5 or 10 lbs. This.

Condensed MILK.

CALIFORNIA PRODUCTS.

COOKING STOVES.

AGATE IRON-WARE.

Milner's FIRE PROOF SAFES.

Do. CASH AND PAPER
BOXES.

ALLEN & GENTER'S
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

B E E R . A N D P O R T E R
in
Hogsheads.

THE USUAL ASSORTMENT

OILMAN'S STORES,
AND

W I N E S ,

at the lowest possible prices

F O R C A S H .

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
Hongkong, September 2, 1885. 1510

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

Manager, - - - NEIL O'BRIEN.

Return of the

FAMOUS AND POPULAR
MASCOTTE OPERA COMPANY,
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY,

Commencing on

THURSDAY, the 1st October.

For the First Time in Hongkong on a scale

of unusual splendour OFFENBACH's justly

Celebrated Opera Bouffe

MADAME FAVART,

MADAME FAVART,

MADAME FAVART,

BRILLIANT MUSIC, SPARKLING DIALOGUE,

ELEGANT COSTUMES,

And interpreted by the full strength of the

MASCOTTE OPERA COMPANY.

Box Plan now open at KELLY & WALSH's

(LIMITED).

Hongkong, September 25, 1885. 1676

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

THE CRICKET GROUND will be
OPEN for CRICKET and LAWN TENNIS
at 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 23rd Instant.
MEMBERS desirous of playing in the
Opening CRICKET MATCH on FRIDAY and
SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, the 2nd and
3rd October, are requested to communicate
with the SECRETARY.

H. FOSS,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, September 26, 1885. 1681

NOTICE.

THERE will be a Public TEST of the
HARDEN 'STAR' GRENADE
FIRE EXTINGUISHER on MONDAY,
the 28th Instant, at 6.30 p.m., at the
CHINESE RECREATION GROUNDS. Come one,
come all, as this is the only genuine
Grenade ever made. Now used throughout
England and America.

E. CLARK,

Hongkong Hotel,

Hongkong, September 26, 1885. 1685

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI

(Taking Care of Passengers at through rates
for CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, NEW-
CHIANG, HANKOW and Ports on the
YANGTSE.)

The Co.'s Steamship

Canton

Capt. BALMERINE, will be

despatched as above on

MONDAY, the 23rd Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, September 26, 1885. 1684

Sugar Debentures, 1680.

To-day's Advertisements.

NETHERLANDS INDIA STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND
SOURABAYA, VIA SAIGON
AND SINGAPORE.

The Co.'s Steamship
Bantam, Capt. BERGHUIS, will be
despatched as above on

MONDAY, the 23rd Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 26, 1885. 1683

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN,
VIA SWATOW.

The Co.'s Chartered
Steamship
Doris, Capt. ZERLAHN, will be
despatched as above on

MONDAY, the 23rd Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, September 26, 1885. 1686

UNION LINE.

FOR YOKOHAMA (DIRECT).

The Steamship
Westward, Capt. STRONHOUSE, will be
despatched for the above

Port on THURSDAY, the 1st October, at
4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 26, 1885. 1680

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have been instructed
by the COMMISSARY GENERAL OF
ORDNANCE, China, to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 30th day of September, 1885, at 11 a.m.,
at Her Majesty's Ordnance Stores, Queen's
Road East.

THE FOLLOWING

GOVERNMENT STORES:

BLOOSES, EMPTY CEMENT BAGGLES, CANN-
VAS, CORDAGE, SERGE, CAST AND WROUGHT
IRON, LEATHER, STEEL, TIN, OLD FILES,
CAKES, PACKING CASES, BUNTING, IRON
DRUMS, UMBRELLAS, BED MATS, VALISES,
WATERPROOF COATS, WHEELS.

NEW ARTIFICIAL TOOLS, (INCLUDING SAWs,
VISES, SAMPSONS, GRINDSTONE IN CARS,
&c.,) NAILS, SCREWS, SCALERS, WEIGHTS,
FILES, RADS, PEWTER MEASURES, ONE
BOAT, CUSHIONS, AWNING, BRASS LANTERNS,
&c., &c.

THE FOLLOWING

ARTICLES OF CLOTHING, &c.

Also,

THE FOLLOWING

THE CHINA MAIL

No. 6916.—SEPTEMBER 26, 1885.]

We would warn consumers of condensed milk that a most audacious imitation of Gail Borden's Eagle brand has been placed on the market. The tins are impressed with the genuine name of "The Anglo-Scandinavian Condensed Milk Co.;" but a counterfeited copy of the well-known blue label of the Eagle brand is wrapped round the tin, and the cases in which the tins were packed were made so as to be a good imitation of the real article. On the label being removed, distinct traces of an older label were visible on the tin. A close inspection of the label reveals several discrepancies. The signature "Gail Borden" is printed in common script type in the counterfeit, while in the real label the signature is printed from a block. As the Scandinavian milk is scarcely marketable here, and could barely command more than half the sum paid for the Eagle brand, the object of the fraud is apparent.

DRAGNIRIX is little less dreadful than cholera. In Tokushima Prefecture, where it has been bad for some time past, over 10,000 cases and 1,500 deaths have occurred since its first outbreak.

SAYS THE JAPAN MAIL of the 15th instant:—This day last year Yokohama and Tokyo were visited by a tolerably severe typhoon. The regularity of the Japanese climate is curiously illustrated by the fact that other parts of the country were similarly unfortunate yesterday.

THE EDITOR of the *Minichi Shimbun* was sentenced to a fine of yen 2 for not having published the origin and date of an extract he had made from the *San Francisco Chronicle*, according to the additional clause of art. 30 of the Press Regulations. This seems to us to be carrying the regulations affecting the native paper to extremes.

Two of our lady-friends who study the higher branches of science will be pleased to read the following telegram, sent by an Adelaide correspondent to the *Queensland Mail* on the 21st August:—Miss Adela Knight, daughter of the Rev. S. Knight, of South Australia, who recently went to England to prosecute medical studies, has passed her preliminary scientific examination at the London University, obtaining the M. B. degree. Miss Knight is the first Australian to achieve this distinction.

AN affecting tribute to the memory of an old comrade was performed at Yokohama on the 6th instant. About twelve years ago, a lieutenant in the Italian Navy, named Clemente Falco, died of consumption, and was buried here. Each time that an Italian man-of-war comes to this port, the officers visit the grave, and place upon it some tribute to the memory of their lost comrade, and in fulfilment of this pious custom Captain Acciuni and the officers of the *Cristoforo Colombo*, accompanied by Signor Lanciarelli, Secretary of Legation, proceeded in full uniform to the grave, and after the Captain had made them a short but affecting address, a wreath of flowers was placed upon the grave, after which the party returned on board. The naval affording will, as soon as it can be made, be repaid by one in bronze, bearing the name of the ship, the date of the visit, &c.

THE long talked of amalgamation of the Mitsu Bishi Company and Kyodo Unyu Kwaishi has been at length effected. The latter company has issued a notice to shareholders announcing that the resolution arrived at at the late general meeting of shareholders has been reported to the agricultural and commercial department. Arrangements for the proposed amalgamation have been concluded, by which 6,000,000 yen, the full amount of the capital of the company, is to be taken over by the new company as shares, the government guaranteeing a dividend of 7 per cent per annum for fifteen years. The new company is to be established under the title of the Nippon Yuen Kwaishi with a capital of 11,000,000 yen of which 5,000,000 yen is to be contributed by the property of the Mitsu Bishi Company, excluding the Nagasaki dock-yard, Takashima colliery, Yokohama iron-works, and Yotsukai storehouses. These properties belonging to the Kyodo Unyu Kwaishi, are to be transferred to the new company, at the same time a value of one million yen, for which the government are to guarantee 7 per cent credit; while the principal is to be repaid to the present owners, out of the profit expected to be realized by the new company. Mr. Morioka, president of the Kyodo Unyu Kwaishi, has been appointed the chief of a committee, who will draw up rules for the new company, and Misses Shoda Usigami, Ono Nobu, Hori Motoye, and Onomoto Kazaburo, have been appointed members of the committee.—*Japan Gazette*.

WE extract the following from the *Evening Post* of Saturday the 12th instant:—

It is related to us that Mlle. Guillerme, the charming French dancer who is to assist at the performance which it is expected will be given on Monday next by the new company organised by Mr. Chas. Gossell, has been made the victim of a rather unpleasant joke which has raised much merriment at Windsor House. Mlle. Guillerme wished to learn English and applied to Comell. He explained to her that for French she should say "very" in English, that "dame" had the same significance and was more usually employed, particularly in the highest society. "Very" was very good. In very good English, serving as an excuse for the "dame" but it is better to say "I feel good." Mlle. Guillerme did not forget this lesson, and when on the following day, while returning from the Public Hall, where she goes to exercise every morning, the wife of the sympathetic proprietor of the hotel, was taking an air of fatigued about her, enquiring if she felt well, she replied without hesitation, "I feel good, only I am damn tired" and continued to swear, thus during the whole journey, happy in proving her familiarity with the higher flights of the English language. It was not until the evening that she learnt from the astonished manner of Miss Davenport, the star of the *Mascotte Opera Company*, that she had committed some *louche* *fringues*. Do I express myself badly in English? she asked. "Very badly," replied Miss Davenport, and explained to her how she had been swearing without intermission since the morning. But, Mlle. Guillerme sent to look for Comell, but the latter being rather doubtful of his reception, sent word that he was unable to come, being occupied in

sending off circulars announcing his first performance at Yokohama, on the 14th inst.

FRAGRANT STREAMS' MURMUR That there is just a possibility of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales looking in upon Hongkong before many months are over, and that the Chinese have expressed their eagerness to give "the son and daughter of the Queen" a gala welcome.

MERTHYR-TYDFIL is situated at the upper part of the valley of the Greater and Lesser Taff rivers, the mountain ridges on either side of the valley rising to heights from 1,300 to 1,600 feet. The rainfall averages 57 inches.

The population, which is chiefly devoted to mining industry, has increased from 7,700

(in 1801) to 92,000 in 1855. Up to within 30 or 40 years ago, the place was exceptionally unhealthy—fever, diarrhoea, and phthisis being the principal forms of disease. One of the Health Officers reported, in these days, that the medical statistics of the town "showed every possible evidence of sanitary neglect; in fever, in diarrhoea, in cholera, in small-pox, in phthisis, and other lung diseases, and in mortality of children, it was always

consequently bad, and the water supply

was cruelly scant and disgustingly foul.

Another Officer of Health, in 1852, thus concluded his report on the town:—"The unhealthiness of Mertbyr is attributable to local and self-created conditions, the vicious construction of houses, the inadequate supply of water, the absence of drainage, and the necessary consequences—accumulation of filth, atmospheric impurity, and extensive and fatal prevalence of disease."

The Board of Health was formed in 1850; and during the next ten years great improvements were brought about. Streets were

improved, house-refuse was daily removed, and by the year 1862 a good-supply of

water was secured. The death-rate was

reduced by these means from 332 to 271

per 10,000, while death from fever and diarrhoea were very largely reduced. Between 1865 and 1868 a length of no less than 65 miles of main and lateral sewers were constructed. The sewage was conveyed in mains to a point three and a half miles from the centre of the town, where a mixture of lime and alum was added to it as a neutralising agent before the sewage reached the straining tanks. This system was improved upon subsequently by the adoption of Dr. Frankland's system for the filtration of sewage; the filtering areas were formed near the outlets of the sewers, and the sewage, having passed over the prepared land, went through filters into the river in a pure state than the Thames drinking water. For fourteen years this improved filtration, through six feet of earth, has been steadily going on, and the effluent water is as pure now as it was when the system was first in

the conduct of many of the lower-class natives.

That the Police have shown to advantage in preserving the peace in face of the threatened riots.

That if the Police authorities were adequately encouraged and backed up by other Departments, they would doubtless show a better result in the matter of tief-catching and general suppression of crime.

That gross is a good thing to lessen friction, and that the wheels of our official machine want it so badly that rust and a breakdown may speedily be looked for.

That the influence of the Tung Wah Hos-

pital ought to be transferred to a properly authorised body whose action should fit in exactly with the Registrar General.

That the interest of the native community

would have a better chance of running

parallel with those of peace and order

to the present owners, out of the profit ex-

pected to be realized by the new company.

Mr. Morioka, president of the Kyodo Unyu Kwaishi, has been appointed the chief of a committee, who will draw up rules for the new company, and Misses Shoda Usigami, Ono Nobu, Hori Motoye, and Onomoto Kazaburo, have been appointed members of the committee.—*Japan Gazette*.

That the proposed Ladies' Ball, to be given

in aid of the Kwangtung Inundation

Fund, is generally approved, but that no Committee has yet been appointed.

That the ball might take the place of the

Masonic gathering, and that a goodly sum might be raised by it for the poor

peasantry of Kwangtung.

That the adoption of the most ordinary pre-

cautions would have prevented the sacri-

fice of life which resulted from the recent

earthquake at Windsor House.

Mlle. Guillerme wished to learn English

and applied to Comell. He explained to her that for French she should say "very" in English, that "dame" had the same significance and was more usually employed, particularly in the highest society.

That these accidents will continue to occur

until some responsible person has been

punished.

That the equinox, so far, has not brought

us a typhoon.

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MRS. LI HUNG CHANG'S FIRST DINNER PARTY.

By MISS GORDON CUMMING.

The interest which has been awakened in this country by the recent death of General Grant calls to my memory some striking incidents of travel, when our path happened to run parallel in far distant lands. At various points in China and Japan I witnessed national demonstrations in his honour, but none so remarkable as that stupendous reception which was prepared by the citizens of San Francisco to celebrate his return to his native continent, when from the Golden Gates right to the city, land and water were alike thronged by a vast multitude, all intent on doing honour to their great General. The amount of gunpowder expended on salutes from all the forts might have put any average foe to flight, and the roar of cheering, taken up by successive tons of thousands as the steamer slowly made its way towards the city (a matter of two hours) was simply deafening. The prolonged reception literally occupied several days, during which the General and Mrs. Grant were subjected to so much hearty handshaking that the marvel was how they were able to arrive—old and feeble as they were!—without a single sprain. But what chiefly struck me in the welcome of San Francisco was its cordial and utter lack of gaudiness, existing in curious contrast with the festive gaieties which every where in Japan had made the sojourn of these favoured guests a sort of fairy dream. As regarded their previous travels in China, though festivities in the Celestial Empire always fell short of the delicate refinement of those of Japan, they were none the less hearty on this occasion, especially in the foreign settlement of Shanghai, which was splendidly illuminated in honour of the great American.

It would be difficult to find any place better adapted for such a purpose than the river frontage of the city of Shanghai which sweeps in a wide semi-circle round the harbour wherein lie ships and steamers of all sizes and nations. The whole of this was one blaze of light. Each of the great business houses was illuminated with from 1,000 to 3,000 Chinese lanterns, so were also the trees, and strings of gay lanterns were hung across the streets. Every line of the ships was likewise clearly defined, while fireworks and the burning of oil and red lights gave life to the harbour. There were also brilliant displays of fireworks, and a most weird sight was the fire brigade, and engines being advanced by gigantic paper lanterns in the form of huge dragons, which, however, was saddened by a most distressing accident, namely, the explosion of a pot of blue-flu stuff, whereby one Englishman and two Chinamen were fearfully injured, and the dead fired after some days of agony. Perhaps the most striking feature of that night was the vast crowd of Chinamen (estimated at 100,000), all quiet and orderly, and most of them carrying paper lanterns, as beacons respectable citizens when walking after sunset. They had assembled from far and near to see "The American King."

Some points of special interest attached to General Grant's reception at Tientsin, where he and his party were entertained by all the honours that could be devised with all the foreigners who had been entertained by the Chinese authorities. For Li Hung Chang, a well-awakened and go-ahead man and the greatest of Chinese generals, had watched the career of the American Wellington with keen interest, declaring that he himself and Grant were the two most successful soldiers of the age, in that they had crushed the two greatest rebellions of the century (his own laurels having been earned in quelling the Taiping forces—*not* the American civil War), and engines being advanced by the Chinese, and respectively came to a close, the latter in the spring and the former in the summer of 1865). In recognition of such services, Li Hung Chang, although a pure Chinaman, has been raised to the highest dignities that could be conferred by the Tartar rulers. He is guardian of the Hoar Apparatus and Viceroy of Tientsin, which, as guarding the approach to Peking, is perhaps the most important of all posts in the gift of the Government. So, since this great Viceroy had resolved to do all possible honour to his military brother, Tientsin was transformed from its ordinary condition of dullness and dust. The river decorations were easy enough, for all the vessels and junks were fringed with flags; but even the dusty town was enlivened with coloured calico and real flowers and much military show. There were chairs of State lined with yellow silk, and quaint uniforms and fireworks and jugglers and feasting. Li Hung Chang himself was carried in a covered chair with an avant-courier bearing a huge scarlet umbrella, a badge of very high estate, with a large escort of about five thousand very disreputable-looking soldiers in blue coats and red trousers.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of this reception of the American when the Viceroy so exceptionally delighted to honour me with an invitation to dinner from Mrs. Li Hung Chang to Mrs. Grant, and to the principal foreign ladies of Tientsin. Such a thing was altogether without precedent in North China, and consequently was an occasion of exceeding interest, inasmuch as few of the oldest inhabitants had ever been privileged to look upon these great ladies, who now, at the instigation of this very advanced Viceroy, were actually to be the honour of their own home. No gentlemen were present, but there were in all about a dozen Chinese and foreign ladies from one of the missions acting as interpreter. From time to time the full form of the Viceroy was seen, overlooking the throng of Chinese spectators (who, as is usual at festivals of great men, crowded around every door and window to stare at the quality), and who of course mustered in double force on so extraordinary an occasion as this, but it would have been too gross a breach of etiquette for him to have ventured to appear in the presence of the ladies, though his views on this subject had been vastly enlarged in the previous fortnight, when for the first time he had been present at two dinner parties given by the Viceroy at the head of those given by the French Consul. It had been decided that, to avoid giving this rare guest too rude a reception, the ladies should sit together on one side of the table. At the second dinner, however, at which about fifteen guests were present, it was decided to let them sit alternately, as usual—the only difference being that the Viceroy walked in first, by himself.

These extraordinary innovations led to his devising this invitation of foreign ladies to his own house; so he was naturally anxious as to the result. But all went off admirably, and his wife entertained her foreign guests with perfect composure and courtesy. Of course the foreigners appeared in their best evening dresses and jewels, the examination of which is a never-failing subject of interest, after the discussion of the ladies' age, and the personal list of habies and their age has been gone through. My daughter is now living and enjoying good health, but had not been for you young ladies who have been now dead. Yours, &c.,

(Rev.) M. MAXWELL.

"Anyone doubting this can write to Sarah E. Walker, Crofton, Ky., U.S.A., January 5th, 1883."

Dear Sir.—My daughter, Sarah E. Walker, last January was given to her bed, and had been for twelve months, under treatment of three eminent physicians, who said she had Consumption and Heart Disease. The doctors and all that said she was bound to die. But I persuaded her to take your Seigle's Curative Syrup, and after having used two and a half 60 ct. bottles she was restored to perfect health, and said she felt better than she had for five years. My daughter is now living and enjoying good health, but had not been for you young ladies who have been now dead. Yours, &c.,

General Post Office, Hongkong, April 1st, 1883.

"N.B.—If you think this worth printing, please do so; if not, give it to the waste basket."

PHONOGRAPH HIGHLIGHTS BY FOUR DOCTORS.
Mr. W. Boucher, Bideford, Bridgewater, sends the following:

West Quay, Bridgewater.
December 21st, 1883.

Dear Sir.—It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of Mother Seigle's Curative Syrup. For a period of eight years I suffered from a severe cough and indigestion, with frequent attacks of rheumatism; and for eleven months I was under medical treatment, without deriving the slightest benefit. The last four doctors I was under assured me that mine was a hopeless case, and were abashed by golden nail protectors (excellent weapons for the infliction of a vicious scratch!) While at Canton I invested in a very pretty silver set of four. They are half thin thimbles, which fit the finger tip, and form a nail-shield about three inches in length. All these three ladies were the same excess of jewellery covering the back of the head, and were affixed with the same minute hooks (the tiny fact of the Syrup, which quickly set all right. I send you this in the hope that other sufferers may be induced to give the Syrup a trial.—Yours truly,

(Signed) W. M. REED.

APPLY TO

ROBERT LANG & CO.,
Queen's Road,
Hongkong, August 31, 1883.

1500

TO LET.

COLLEGE CHAMBERS (late Hotel de l'Univers), Single Rooms or Suites of Apartments.
No. 4, Old BAILEY STREET.

APPLY TO

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.,
Hongkong, May 11, 1885.

77

TO LET.

No. 3, LOWER MONK TERRACE.
Entry can be had immediately.

APPLY TO

ROBERT LANG & CO.,
Queen's Road,
Hongkong, August 31, 1883.

1187

TO LET.

BELVUE, Kowloon, with GARDEN and TENNIS COURT attached. Entry at once.

APPLY TO

G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central,
Hongkong, August 24, 1885.

147

TO LET.

THE OFFICES, No. 54, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, at present in the occupation of the HONGKONG CANTON & MACAO STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

ENTRY ON OR ABOUT 1ST JULY, 1885.

APPLY TO

G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central,
Hongkong, May 26, 1885.

861

TO LET.

NEW, LIGHT and WELL VENTILATED, measuring 100 feet on the Praya, deep water, by 180 feet, and 20 feet high, with 100 feet Frontage on Middle Street.

APPLY TO

SHARP & CO.,
Hongkong, September 18, 1885.

1634

TO LET.

FOR A MONTH OR SIX WEEKS,

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE at MOYAN containing four large airy Rooms and ample VERANDAS, with a TENNIS-GROUND and small GARDEN attached.

APPLY TO

THE OFFICE, China Mail,
The Office, China Mail,
17th September, 1885.

1626

TO BE LET.

FOR A MONTH OR SIX WEEKS,

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE at MOYAN containing four large airy Rooms and ample VERANDAS, with a TENNIS-GROUND and small GARDEN attached.

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